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$$=L\left[1+\frac{W\sin\varphi}{2M}\right]. \quad \therefore \frac{WL\sin\varphi}{2M} \text{ is the elongation.}$$

Also solved by the Proposer.

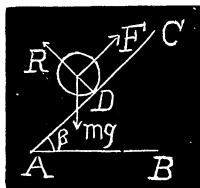
201. Proposed by G. B. M. ZERR, Ph. D., Parsons, W. Va.

$ABC$  is an inclined plane, perfectly rough, length  $AC=l$ . The time for a sphere to roll down when  $AB$  is base is to the time for a cylinder to roll down when  $BC$  is base as  $m$  is to  $n$ . Find  $AB$  and  $BC$ .

Solution by J. SCHEFFER, A. M., Kee Mar College, Hagerstown, Md.

Let  $O$  be the center of any rolling body of mass  $m$ ; then the three forces that will act on it are its weight  $mg$  vertically downward, the resistance  $R$  on the inclined plane  $AC$ , and the friction  $F$  acting up the plane.

Denoting  $CD$  by  $s$ , we have therefore  $m(\partial^2 s/\partial t^2) = mg\sin\beta - F$ ; and if we denote by  $\theta$  the angular velocity, reducing the mass to the center  $O$ , we have  $m\rho^2(\partial^2\theta/\partial t^2) = Fr$ ,  $r$  being equal to  $DO$ , and  $\rho$  radius of gyration. Since there is no sliding, the plane being perfectly rough, we have  $s=r\theta$ . Eliminating  $F$ , we have  $\partial^2 s/\partial t^2 = [r^2/(r^2+\rho^2)]g\sin\beta$ , and integrating



$$s = \frac{r^2}{r^2 + \rho^2} g \sin\beta t^2.$$

For the sphere  $\rho^2 = \frac{2}{5}r^2$ , and for the cylinder  $\rho^2 = \frac{1}{2}r^2$ ; therefore, by the condition of the problem, for the sphere

$$l = \frac{r^2}{r^2 + \frac{2}{5}r^2} g \cdot \frac{BC}{l} t^2, \text{ whence } t^2 = \frac{14l^2}{5g \cdot BC},$$

and for the cylinder,  $l = \frac{r^2}{r^2 + \frac{1}{2}r^2} g \cdot \frac{AB}{l} t^2$ , whence  $t^2 = \frac{3l^2}{g \cdot AB}$ ;  $\therefore \frac{14}{5BC} : \frac{3}{AB} = m^2$

$:n^2$ , and combining this with  $\overline{AB}^2 + \overline{CB}^2 = l^2$ , we get

$$AB = \frac{14n^2 l}{\sqrt{(225m^4 + 196n^4)}}, \quad CB = \frac{15m^2 l}{\sqrt{(225m^4 + 196n^4)}}.$$

Also solved by J. Edward Sanders, and the Proposer.

#### AVERAGE AND PROBABILITY.

185. Proposed by R. D. CARMICHAEL, Anniston, Ala.

If a line  $l$  is divided into  $n$  parts by  $n-1$  points taken at random on it, what is the mean value of the  $p$ th power of one of the parts taken at random?